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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/001,506	10/23/2001	Manoel Tenorio	020431.0934	3207
5073	7590	11/03/2004	EXAMINER	
BAKER BOTTS L.L.P. 2001 ROSS AVENUE SUITE 600 DALLAS, TX 75201-2980			LU, KUEN S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2167	

DATE MAILED: 11/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/001,506

Applicant(s)

TENORIO, MANOEL

Examiner

Kuen S Lu

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 May 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendments

1. In responding to Applicant's amendments made to the claims, filed on May 26, 2004, has been considered by the Examiner. The Examiner has noted new issues were introduced to each of the independent claims 1, 12, 20 and 28, specifically the transaction documents "each capable of being used to facilitate a transaction with one or more sellers", generic documents "capable of being used to facilitate a future transaction with at least one of the sellers", and "a generic document created from a transaction document comprising the transaction document with selected information in the transaction document made inaccessible in the generic document".
2. As for amendment to "CROSS REFERENCE TO CO-PENDING APPLICATIONS", has been noted and considered.
3. As for claims 1 to 42, the Examiner has created a Final Rejection Office Action as shown next wherein new reference(s) has been incorporated for claim rejections.
4. As for the Applicants' REMARKS, filed on May 26, 2004, has been fully considered by the Examiner. For the Examiner's response, please see discussion in the section ***Response to Arguments***, following the Office Action for Final Rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1-4, 6, 8, 10-15, 19-23, 27-28, 31-33 and 36-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

102(b) as anticipated by OraEDI (Oracle® e-Commerce Gateway, User's Guide,

Release 11i.2, August 2000, hereafter "OraEDI").

As per claims 1, 12, 20 and 28, OraEDI teaches the following:

"one or more document repositories storing a plurality of transaction documents each capable of being used to facilitate a transaction with one or more sellers" (See Pages 2-2, 7-6 to 7-9 and 8-7 to 8-8 wherein OraEDI's e-commerce data files directories are the repositories of the plurality of the transaction documents (inbound and outbound data files), inbound data files for RFQ (request for quote) is processed to return a Request ID and invoice outbound extract is executed to bill customers for goods sold and services rendered is equivalent to Applicant's one or more document repositories storing a plurality of transaction documents each capable of being used to facilitate a transaction with one or more sellers);

"a global content directory including a plurality of classes organized in a hierarchy, each class categorizing the transaction documents and associated with one or more attributes of the transaction documents categorized in the class, at least one of the classes having one or more associated pointers that identify one or more document repositories" (See Page 2-2 to 2-5 wherein OraEDI's the directories for e-commerce data files are specified and initialized during database startup, the directories are the

pointers for data files, the directories for inbound and outbound data files are defined differently at system level profile options for pointing to different classes of transaction documents;

"an intelligence module operable to create one or more generic documents capable of being used to facilitate a future transaction with at least one of the sellers from one or more of the transaction documents stored in the one or more document repositories, a generic document created from a transaction document comprising the transaction document with selected information in the transaction document made inaccessible in the generic document" (See Pages 7-9 and 8-10 wherein OraEDI's e-commerce gateway is the intelligence module by which data file for shipping notice inbound transaction is imported into database and the payment remittance is created in the outbound transaction where the information of shipping note is different from payment remittance is equivalent to Applicant's an intelligence module operable to create one or more generic documents capable of being used to facilitate a future transaction with at least one of the sellers from one or more of the transaction documents stored in the one or more document repositories, a generic document created from a transaction document comprising the transaction document with selected information in the transaction document made inaccessible in the generic document); and

"a search interface operable to communicate a search query for the transaction documents to one or more document repositories identified by one or more pointers associated with one or more of the selected classes" (See Page 6-5 for navigating the data files directories is equivalent to Applicant's a search interface operable to

communicate a search query for the transaction documents to one or more document repositories identified by one or more pointers associated with one or more of the selected classes).

As per claims 2, 13, 21 and 36, OraEDI teaches "the transaction documents comprise third party documents" (See Pages 1-1 and 7-4 wherein OraEDI's Sales Catalog Inbound Program imports suppliers catalogs, a third party transaction documents, into Purchasing System for trading partners to enable transactions is equivalent to Applicant's the transaction documents comprise third party documents).

As per claims 3, 15 and 23, OraEDI teaches "the classes comprise a plurality of document classes" (See Pages 1-5 wherein OraEDI's data files comprise classes in according to the Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Trade is equivalent to Applicant's the classes comprise a plurality of document classes).

As per claims 4, 14, 22 and 37 wherein OraEDI's "the classes comprise a plurality of product classes" (See Page 1-5 wherein OraEDI's data files comprise classes in according to transaction codes is equivalent to Applicant's the classes comprise a plurality of product classes).

As per claims 6, 31 and 38, OraEDI teaches "the search interface is further operable to allow a user to navigate through the classes to search for a particular transaction document" (See Page 6-5 wherein OraEDI's user navigates select the particular transaction document is equivalent to Applicant's the search interface is further operable to allow a user to navigate through the classes to search for a particular transaction document).

As per claim 8, OraEDI teaches “allow a user to view the generic documents” (See 6-5 wherein OraEDI’s user navigates select the particular transaction document to view is equivalent to Applicant’s allow a user to view the generic documents).

As per claims 10, 32 and 39, OraEDI teaches “the documents comprise one or more standard documents stored in a shared document repository” (See Page 6-6 wherein OraEDI’s inbound price catalog, OPM purchase order, production sequence, planning schedule and shipping schedule transaction documents are stored in the shared directory is equivalent to Applicant’s the documents comprise one or more standard documents stored in a shared document repository).

As per claims 11, 33 and 40, OraEDI teaches “the documents comprise one or more unique documents stored in one or more seller databases” (See Pages 8-7 and 8-8 wherein OraEDI’s the invoice tables are the seller databases to store the documents for goods sold and services rendered is equivalent to Applicant’s the documents comprise one or more unique documents stored in one or more seller databases).

As per claims 19 and 27, OraEDI teaches the following:

“selecting a transaction document from the transaction documents located using the search interface” (See Page 6-5 wherein OraEDI’s user navigates the view staged documents menu to select a transaction document is equivalent to Applicant’s selecting a transaction document from the transaction documents located using the search interface);

“viewing the generic document created from the transaction document” (See Page 6-5 wherein OraEDI’s user navigates the view staged documents menu to select and view

a transaction document is equivalent to Applicant's viewing the generic document created from the transaction document); and
"completing the generic document with a plurality of user specific information" (See Page 6-5 wherein OraEDI's user navigates the view staged documents menu to select, view and submit to complete a transaction document is equivalent to Applicant's completing the generic document with a plurality of user specific information).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 5, 7, 9, 16-18, 24-26, 29-30, 34-35 and 41-42 are rejected are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over OraEDI (Oracle® e-Commerce Gateway, User's Guide, Release 11i.2, August 2000, hereafter "OraEDI"), as applied to Claims 1, 12, 20 and 28, and further in view of Keller et al. (U.S. Publication 2003/0050958, hereafter "Keller").

As per claims 5, 16 and 24, OraEDI teaches the following:

"segmenting the transaction documents into one or more sections" (See Page 3-3 wherein OraEDI's data file is divided into sections, including Control Record, for different information is equivalent to Applicant's segmenting the transaction documents into one or more sections);

“determining which sections from the transaction documents are generic and which sections are specific to a particular transaction” (See Page 5-3 wherein OraEDI’s the interface data file is divided into sections based on its definition with transaction levels differ when compared to the base application tables as data is de-normalized is equivalent to Applicant’s determining which sections from the transaction documents are generic and which sections are specific to a particular transaction); and
“removing from the transaction documents information in the sections specific to a particular transaction” (See Page 7-3 wherein OraEDI’s invoice data is deleted from Open Interface tables after invoice data is imported to Payables is equivalent to Applicant’s removing from the transaction documents information in the sections specific to a particular transaction).

OraEDI does not specifically teach “carrying forward the generic sections from the transaction documents into the generic documents to protect one or more confidential details in the transaction documents”.

However, Keller teaches “carrying forward the generic sections from the transaction documents into the generic documents to protect one or more confidential details in the transaction documents” (See Page 2, [0015] wherein Keller’s manufacturer downloads transaction documents, partitions the file and protects the file by security techniques so that the protected sections will not be disclosed to other unauthorized manufacturers is equivalent to Applicant’s carrying forward the generic sections from the transaction documents into the generic documents to protect one or more confidential details in the transaction documents).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine Keller's teaching with OraEDI's because both references are devoted to EDI where OraEDI provides a generic system while Keller teaches a specific implementation. The combined reference would have further enhanced OraEDI system's functionality on performing supplier and reseller interactions.

As per claims 7, 18 and 26, OraEDI further teaches "intelligence module is further operable to dynamically adjust the information in the sections in the generic documents to include current information" (See Page 5-3 wherein OraEDI's an EDI Gateway menu is provided for navigation the change of interface data files is equivalent to Applicant's intelligence module is further operable to dynamically adjust the information in the sections in the generic documents to include current information).

As per claims 9, 17 and 25, Keller further teaches "a security module associated with the global content directory, the security module operable to encrypt the transaction documents to control user access to the documents" (See Page 2, [0015] wherein Keller's manufacturer downloads transaction documents, partitions the file and protects the file by security techniques so that the protected sections will not be disclosed to other unauthorized manufacturers is equivalent to Applicant's a security module associated with the global content directory, the security module operable to encrypt the transaction documents to control user access to the documents).

As per claims 29, 34 and 41 Keller further teaches "the intelligence module is operable to make the selected information in the transaction document inaccessible in

the generic document by deleting at least a portion of the selected information" (See Page 2, [0015] wherein Keller's the transaction server partitions and utilizes security techniques to protect data from unauthorized access is equivalent to Applicant's the intelligence module is operable to make the selected information in the transaction document inaccessible in the generic document by deleting at least a portion of the selected information).

As per claims 30, 35 and 42, Keller further teaches "the intelligence module is operable to make the selected information in the transaction document inaccessible in the generic document by encrypting at least a portion of the selected information" (See Page 2, [0015] wherein Keller's the transaction server partitions and utilizes security techniques to protect data from unauthorized access is equivalent to Applicant's the intelligence module is operable to make the selected information in the transaction document inaccessible in the generic document by encrypting at least a portion of the selected information).

8. he prior art made of record

U. Oracle® e-Commerce Gateway, User's Guide, Release 11i.2, August 2000

A. U.S. Publication 2003/0050958

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

B. U.S. Patent 6,442,574

C. U.S. Publication 2001/0049675

Response to Arguments

9. The Applicant's arguments filed on May 26, 2004 have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive. For the Examiner's response, please see discussion below.

a). At Pages 14-15, regarding claim(s) 1, (12, 20 and 28), the Applicant argued that the combined Keller-Mandler reference (hereafter "the reference") fails to teach the claim limitations, including documents "each capable of being used to facilitate a transaction with one or more sellers", generic documents "capable of being used to facilitate a future transaction with at least one of the sellers" and "a generic document created from a transaction document comprising the transaction document with selected information in the transaction document made inaccessible in the generic document".

As to the above argument a), the Examiner respectfully disagrees. As noted by the Examiner, the above limitations are the new issues introduced in the amendment, filed on May 26, 2004. As previously described in the Office Action for the final rejections, all limitations, originally incorporated or newly introduced, of the claim(s) have been addressed, including, by newly introduced references accordingly.

b). At Pages 16-20, regarding claims 1, 5, 12, 16, 20, 24 and 28, the Applicant argued that the references Mandler-Keller and Mandler-Keller-Schumacher are improperly combined.

In response to the Applicant's above arguments with respect to claims 1, 5, 12, 16, 20, 24 and 28, have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection for the new issues introduced in the amendment, filed on May 26, 2004.

10. Regarding claims 2-4, 6-11, 13-15, 17-19, 21-23, 25-27 and 29-42, the claims are dependent on claims 1, 12, 20 and 28. The Examiner applied the stated arguments as previously described in the Office Action for the Final Rejections.

11. In light of the forgoing arguments, the U.S.C 102 and 103 rejections for Claims 1-42 are hereby sustained.

Conclusions

12. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.

The Applicants are reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

10. The prior art made of record, listed on form PTO-892, and not relied upon, if any, is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

If a reference indicated as being mailed on PTO-FORM 892 has not been enclosed in this action, please contact Lisa Craney whose telephone number is (571)-272-357 for faster service.

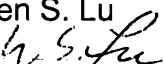
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13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kuen S Lu whose telephone number is 571-272-4114.


The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM to 5 PM, Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on 571-272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Kuen S. Lu

Patent Examiner

October 25, 2004


Luke Wassum

Primary Examiner

October 25, 2004